THE SPEROS BASIL VRYONIS CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF HELLENISM

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VRYONIS CENTER CO-SPONSORS WOODROW WILSON CONFERENCE ON GREECE

Challenges Facing Greece Discussed

The domestic and foreign policy challenges facing Greece were discussed by government officials, academics, journalists, businessmen, and other prominent personalities from Greece and the United States at a conference co-sponsored by the Vryonis Center in Washington, D.C., last spring.

The conference, "Greece Prepares for the Twenty-First Century," was held May 5-7, 1992 at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars headquartered in the Smithsonian Institution.

The organizers of the event were Dr. Michael Haltzel, director of West European Studies at the Woodrow Wilson Center, and Dr. Dimitri Constas, rector of Panteion University in Athens. The Chicago-based United Hellenic American Congress was also a co-sponsor of the conference and was represented by its national chairman, Andrew Athens.

The conference was the fourth in a series of annual seminars on southern Europe organized by the Woodrow Wilson Center. The previous seminars in the series focused on Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

Participating in the event on behalf of the Vryonis Center were the Center's founder and board member, Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., who is also director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University; Vryonis Center Director Dr. Christos P. Ioannides; and board members Angelo K. Tsakopoulos and Andreas K. Kyprianides.

It was the first time that a gathering which was so representative of Greece's political forces occurred in the United States. The ruling New Democracy Party was represented by Minister of Industry, Energy, and Technology Andreas Adrianopoulos, Deputy Foreign Minister Virginia Tsouderou, and Chairman of the party's Foreign Relations Committee and Member of Parliament Stephanos Stephanopoulos. Two deputies of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) attended the conference: Kostas Simitis, who has held three cabinet posts, Minister of Education, Minister of *(continued on page 2)*

A NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Melbourne Conference and the Greeks of Australia

Over the last few months, the Vryonis Center has achieved one of its broad academic objectives regarding the study of Hellenism.

In keeping with its goal of giving international scope to its programs and activities, the Center was one of the major co-sponsors of a historic conference in Melbourne, Australia, entitled "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow." The conference, which was held March 27-30, 1992, was organized by the Melbourne-based Hellenic Studies Forum. The founder of the Vryonis Center, Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., and I took part in the event.

By organizing the conference, the Hellenic Studies Forum has truly broken new ground. The subject of Greeks in English-speaking countries—Australia, the United States, Canada, and England—is a crucial one, yet it has been more or less neglected.

Indeed, the Greeks in these countries have been constantly becoming more deeply integrated into the social, economic, and political fabric of their Anglo-Saxon environments and, in the process, they have made their dynamic presence felt in their respective societies. However, these Greeks have also shown extraordinary sensitivity to what the Hellenic world calls "Greek national issues," such as Cyprus, the Aegean, and, more recently, Macedonia.

English-speaking societies exhibit great similarities. At the same time, the Greeks living in them are confronted with social and cultural problems that are sometimes unique to the particular society of which they have become a part. These unique phenomena have never been *(continued on page 17)*

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Economy, and Minister of Agriculture; and former Minister of Economy Gerasimos Arsenis. The Coalition of the Left was represented by Leonidas Kyrkos, who is a member of its Central Political Committee and president of the Greek Left, and by Eurodeputy Michael Papayiannakis. (A complete list of conference participants appears on pages three and four.)

The conference provided a forum for the expression of a broad spectrum of opinions on the political, cultural, social, and economic dynamics of Greece. The academic presentations and analyses given by the participants were followed by an enlightened debate which offered alternative interpretations of these dynamics. There were also serious analyses and exchanges regarding Greek foreign policy issues, such as Greek-U.S. relations, Greek-Turkish relations, the Cyprus problem, and the Macedonian question.

The Woodrow Wilson Center will publish the proceedings of the conference under the editorship of Theofanis Stavrou, professor of history and director of the Modern Greek Studies Program at the University of Minnesota.

Dinners at Library of Congress and State Department

The conference participants attended several receptions and dinners during their stay in Washington. On the evening of May 4, Greece's Ambassador to the United States Christos Zacharakis gave a reception at the Greek Embassy honoring the visitors from Greece.

The next evening, U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes, the Greek-American Democratic senator from Maryland, hosted a reception and dinner at the Library of Congress. At the dinner, the guests were greeted by Librarian of Congress James Billington. The keynote speaker was His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America, who focused on the interdependence of Greek Orthodoxy and Hellenism.

During the dinner, Senator Sarbanes spoke on the importance of the relations between the United States and Greece. Also addressing the guests was Vryonis Center board member Angelo K. Tsakopoulos, who stressed the importance of providing educational opportunities for the study of Hellenism and preserving Hellenic heritage in the United States.

On the evening of May 6, Mr. Tsakopoulos sponsored a dinner at the State Department on behalf of the Vryonis Center. It was held in the Benjamin Franklin Room and was hosted by Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs Thomas Niles.

The keynote speakers at the dinner were Mr. Niles and Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Virginia Tsouderou. Mr. Niles warmly greeted the participants, stressing the traditional bonds of friendship between the United States and Greece, and expressed his optimism concerning the future of U.S.-Greek relations. Ms. Tsouderou presented Greece's positions on the key international and regional issues affecting her country, especially the Cyprus and Macedonian questions. She spoke of the traditional friendship between Greece and the United States and expressed her faith in the strength of the Greek-U.S. alliance. Ms. Tsouderou also stressed that this alliance had been founded upon the system of Western values and common traditions that bind Greece and the United States so closely together. These two nations have always fought together for the cause of freedom and human rights, she said.

The Vryonis Center wishes to congratulate Dr. Michael Haltzel and Dr. Dimitri Constas for organizing the conference, which was widely covered in the Greek-American and Greek media. By all accounts, both in Washington and in Athens, the event was not only a unique gathering of minds from Greece and the United States, but it was also a resounding success. The Vryonis Center is proud to have been able to contribute so substantially to such a successful conference.

Among the prominent Greek-American leaders who attended the Woodrow Wilson Center conference were, from left to right, John Brademas, President Emeritus, New York University, and former U.S. Congressman (D-Indiana); Andrew Athens, National Chairman, United Hellenic American Congress; U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-Maryland); and Angelo K. Tsakopoulos, President, AKT Development Corporation, and Vryonis Center Board Member.

WOODROW WILSON CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Participants from Greece:

Andreas Adrianopoulos, Minister of Industry, Energy, and Technology

Gerasimos Arsenis, Member of Parliament, PASOK; former Minister of Economy

George Babiniotis, Professor of Linguistics, University of Athens

Theodore Christodoulides, Professor of International Relations, Panteion University, Athens

Dimitri Constas, Rector, Panteion University, Athens

Katerina Daskalaki, Editor-in-Chief, *Mesemvrini*, Athens

Nikiforos Diamandouros, Director, Greek Institute for International and Strategic Studies, Athens; Professor of Political Science, University of Athens

Serafim Fyntanides, Editor-in-Chief, *Eleftherotypia*, Athens

Lambros Kanellopoulos, President, General Confederation of Greek Labor

Nikos Kesanlis, Rector, School of Fine Arts, Athens

Stratos Korakas, Member of Parliament, Greek Communist Party

Kleomenis Koutsoukis, Associate Professor of Political Science, Panteion University, Athens

Leonidas Kyrkos, President of the Greek Left; Member of the Central Political Committee of the Coalition of the Left

Loukas Papademos, Professor of Economics, University of Athens

Vaso Papandreou, Member of the Commission of the European Community Responsible for Social Policy

Michael Papayiannakis, Member of the European Parliament representing the Coalition of the Left

Adamantios Pepelasis, Former Governor of both the Commercial Bank of Greece and the Agricultural Bank of Greece

Athanassios Platias, Assistant Professor of Strategic Studies, Panteion University, Athens

Kostas Simitis, Member of Parliament, PASOK; Former Minister of Education, Minister of Economy, and Minister of Agriculture; Professor of Law, Panteion University, Athens

Stephanos Stephanopoulos, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the New Democracy Party; Member of Parliament

Symeon Tsomokos, Director General, American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce

Virginia Tsouderou, Deputy Foreign Minister

Constantine Tsoukalas, Professor of Economics, University of Athens

John Vavouras, Associate Professor of Economic Policy, Panteion University, Athens

Kostas Vergopoulos, Professor of Political Economy, Panteion University, Athens

Michael Vranopoulos, Governor of the National Bank of Greece

Alexander G. Xydis, Art Critic and Historian; Retired Ambassador

Christos Zacharakis, Greece's Ambassador to the United States

Participants from the United States:

Paul Almeida, Deputy Country Officer for Greek Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Konstantin Arvanitopoulos, Fellow (1990-1992), Post-Doctoral Studies, Center for European Studies, Harvard

Andrew Athens, National Chairman, United Hellenic American Congress

John Brademas, President Emeritus, New York University; former U.S. Congressman (D-Indiana)

Aristide D. Caratzas, Publisher, New Rochelle, New York

Vassilios Dascalopoulos, Correspondent for New York-based *Proini*

Diana S. Field, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

Thomas W. Gallant, Professor of History, University of Florida *(continued on page 4)*

Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America, third from left, the keynote speaker at a dinner hosted by U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-Maryland) at the Library of Congress for participants in the Woodrow Wilson Center conference. With him, from left to right, are Andreas K. Kyprianides, Honorary Consul General of Cyprus, Los Angeles, and Vryonis Center Board Member; Christos P. Ioannides, Director, Vryonis Center; and Dimitri Constas, Rector, Panteion University.

WOODROW WILSON CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

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Participants from the United States (continued):

Hourmouzis G. Georgiadis, International Financial and Business Associates, Falls Church, Virginia

Stephen Hadley, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy, U.S. Department of Defense

Michael H. Haltzel, Director of West European Studies, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

James Hamilton, Country Officer for Greek Affairs, U.S. Department of State

John Iatrides, Professor of Political Science, Southern Connecticut State University

Christos P. Ioannides, Director, Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, Sacramento, California

Edmund Keeley, Professor of English and Creative Writing, and Director of Program in Hellenic Studies, Princeton University

Alexander Kitroeff, Assistant Professor at Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies and in History Department, New York University

John A. Koumoulides, Professor of History, Ball State University

Andreas K. Kyprianides, Honorary Consul General of Cyprus, Los Angeles; Board Member, Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, Sacramento, California

F. Stephen Larrabee, Rand Corporation

Andrew E. Manatos, Manatos & Manatos, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Kyriacos C. Markides, Professor of Sociology, University of Maine

Thomas M.T. Niles, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Susan Nugent, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

Adamantia Pollis, Professor of Political Science, New School for Social Research, New York

David Ransom, Director, Office of Southern European Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Nicholas Rizopoulos, Director of Studies, Council on Foreign Relations, New York

Eugene Rossides, Head of the American Hellenic Institute, Washington, D.C.; Rogers and Wells law firm

Mary A. Ryan, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, U.S. Department of State

Paul S. Sarbanes, U.S. Senator (D-Maryland)

Carl Siebentritt, Bureau of Intelligence, U.S. Department of State

Theofanis Stavrou, Professor of History, and Director, Modern Greek Studies Program, University of Minnesota

Monteagle Stearns, Former U.S. Ambassador to Greece

Stavros Thomadakis, Professor of Economics, Baruch College, City University of New York

Angelo K. Tsakopoulos, President, AKT Development Corporation; Board Member, Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, Sacramento, California

Constantine Tsatsos, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Washington, D.C.

Speros Vryonis, Jr., Professor of History, and Director, Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, New York University; Founder and Board Member, Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, Sacramento, California

James C. Warren, Chairman, Greece and Cyprus Advanced Area Studies, Foreign Service Institute

Participant from Britain:

Nicos P. Mouzelis, Professor of Sociology, London School of Economics

Participants in the Woodrow Wilson Center conference listening to a panel discussion in the Center's library. The Woodrow Wilson Center is located in the "Castle" of the Smithsonian Institution on the Mall, Washington, D.C.

Vryonis Center Takes Part in International Conference in Melbourne

Last spring, the Vryonis Center was represented at an international conference on "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries" in Melbourne, Australia, by the Center's director, Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, and its founder, Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University.

The three-day conference, which opened on March 27, was organized by the Hellenic Studies Forum of Melbourne. The Forum's Conference Committee consisted of Savas Augoustakis, Deputy Chairman of the Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission (VEAC); Demitri Dollis, Member of Victoria's Parliament; Demetra Egan, Officer in Charge of Information and Cultural Relations, VEAC; Eugenia Mitrakas, Barrister; Christos Mourikis, Editor of the Greek-language newspaper *Neos Kosmos*; and Forum President George Papadopoulos.

The goal of the conference was to initiate an analysis of various aspects of the lives of Greeks who have emigrated to Australia, the United States, Canada, and England. The aim of this analysis, which will be ongoing, is to develop a body of knowledge that will enable Greeks in these countries to reflect critically on the process of acculturation they have experienced and on the future of their communities.

The major sponsors of the event were the Vryonis Center, the government of the Australian state of Victoria, the Australian Bicentennial Multicultural Foundation, the Hellenic Canadian Congress, and the government of Greece. Some 40 academics from Australia, the United States, Canada, England, and Greece participated in panel discussions and presented papers on the historical, sociological, cultural, political, and economic aspects of the integration of Greeks into English-speaking communities. In addition, changes occurring in Greece were examined in terms of their impact on the lives of Greeks in the diaspora and the future of Hellenism in general.

The conference was opened by President of the Hellenic Studies Forum George Papadopoulos. Opening addresses were also given by Australia's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Health, Housing, and Community Services Brian Howe; Victorian Minister for Ethnic, Municipal, and Community Affairs Caroline Hogg who was representing Victoria's Premier Joan Kirner; Phil Honeywood who was representing Victoria's Leader of the Opposition Jeff Kennett; Greece's Ambassador to Australia Vasilios Zafiropoulos; and High Commissioner of Cyprus in Australia Andreas Pirishis.

The conference's keynote address on the phenomenon of Greek emigration and its diachronic character was delivered by Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr. At an evening lecture at the University of Melbourne which was associated with the conference, Dr. Vryonis also spoke on "The Greek-American Community and the Church." He was introduced by Senator Nick Bolkus, Australia's Federal Minister for Administrative Services.

Official Dinner Precedes Conference

The evening before the Melbourne conference, Victoria's Premier Joan Kirner hosted an official dinner in honor of the conference participants. She praised the Hellenic Studies Forum for taking the initiative to organize the conference and lauded the contributions of Australians of Greek descent to Australian society.

At the dinner, speaking on behalf of the Vryonis Center and the other participants from the United States, Dr. Vryonis thanked the premier for her hospitality and for Victoria's co-sponsorship of the conference. Dr. Christos P. Ioannides presented Ms. Kirner with a Vryonis Center commemorative plaque marking the collaboration between the Center and the state of Victoria in being among the co-sponsors of the conference.

Other Activities in Melbourne

During their stay in Melbourne, Dr. Vryonis and Dr. Ioannides also visited the city's Greek-Australian community and cultural centers. Dr. Ioannides gave a lecture on "Greek Americans and the Cyprus Issue" at the Cypriot Community Center, at the invitation of Panayiotis Yiannoudes, president of the Cypriot Community of Australia,

In addition, Drs. Vryonis and Ioannides were invited to visit the office of *Neos Kosmos* by its editor, Christos Mourikis, a member of the Hellenic Studies Forum. In an interview conducted by Mr. Mourikis for the newspaper, Dr. Vryonis spoke on Greek-American education and Dr. Ioannides talked about the role of Greek Americans in U.S. politics.

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Vryonis Center Director Christos P. Ioannides presenting the Center's commemorative plaque to Victoria's Premier Joan Kirner at a dinner preceding the Melbourne conference. Nicholaos Matsis, Consul General of Greece in Melbourne, is seated next to Dr. Ioannides.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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Follow-Up Conference in Sydney

Following the Melbourne conference, Dr. Vryonis and Dr. Ioannides visited Sydney for five days (April 1-5) to take part in an academic program organized by the Greek Festival of Sydney, an annual event sponsored by the Greek Orthodox Community of New South Wales.

The program included a lecture on "Post-Ottoman Turkey and Cyprus" by Dr. Ioannides at the Cypriot Community Center and a talk by Dr. Vryonis on "Greek Studies, Academe, and Politics in the United States" at the Greek Community Center. Both lectures were followed by discussions involving the speakers and a broad cross-section of the Greek community and the general public of Sydney.

During their stay in Sydney, Drs. Vryonis and Ioannides were invited to the University of Sydney to meet with their colleagues in the university's Greek Studies Program. They also visited the Special Broadcasting Station (SBS) of Australia, which features multicultural programming, and were interviewed on a Greek program directed by Alex Catharios.

On to Adelaide

Dr. Vryonis and Dr. Ioannides then traveled to Adelaide for three days to participate in a seminar on "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries" organized by the South Australian Hellenic Studies Forum (SAHSF). The seminar, which continued the theme of the Melbourne conference, was coordinated by SAHSF Chairman Athan Anagnostou and was held at Hellenic House, a Greek community center. (See the photograph of the SAHSF Conference Coordinating Committee below.)

In his seminar presentation, Dr. Vryonis compared the experiences of Greek Americans to those of Greek Australians, while Dr. Ioannides spoke on the role of Greek Americans in U.S. politics. Professor Nicholas Gantzis of the University of Adelaide presented an overview of the Melbourne conference for the seminar participants. Following the seminar, the speakers and the audience discussed issues raised in the presentations.

The Adelaide seminar was considered a resounding success as it was attended by 300 people. Speaking on behalf of SAHSF, Mr. Anaganostou and Dr. Stan Salagaras, Manager of the Policy Branch, Office of Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs, South Australia, agreed that the organization would take part in the second international conference on "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries" to be organized by the Vryonis Center in Sacramento, California, in the spring of 1994.

The Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Steve Condous, gave a reception at the Adelaide Town Hall in honor of SAHSF and its seminar guests. The gathering was attended by government officials of the state of South Australia, officials of the city of Adelaide, and members of the city's Greek community.

In other speaking engagements in Adelaide, Dr. Vryonis gave a lecture on "The Greek-American Community and the Church" at Flinders University and Dr. Ioannides spoke on "The Greek Americans and the Cyprus Issue" at the Cypriot Community Center. They also visited the Classics Department of the University of Adelaide.

Vryonis Center Director Christos P. Ioannides (front row, fourth from left) and founder of the Vryonis Center Speros Vryonis, Jr. (front row, fifth from left) in Adelaide with the South Australian Hellenic Studies Forum (SAHSF) members who organized the Adelaide conference. From left to right: front row, Anastasia Potiris, Christina Galanis, Tina Photakis, Rita Flabouris, and Penny Anagnostou; back row, Panagiotis Lucas, Michael Tsounis, Aleko Diamantis, Nicholas Ganzis, Athan Anagnostou, Stan Salagaras, Nikos Flabouris, John Kyrimis, and Panagiotis Photakis.

GREEKS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES: A CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

by Nicholas Ganzis

The following is a summary of the proceedings of the Melbourne conference. It was prepared by Nicholas Ganzis, senior lecturer in modern Greek history at the University of Adelaide and secretary of the South Australian Hellenic Studies Forum (SAHSF):

The Australian political leaders who opened the Melbourne conference stressed the significance of the contribution made by Greek civilization and culture to Australia. They also expressed an awareness of the need to conduct systematic research on various aspects of Greek settlement in English-speaking countries, noting the importance of this seminar in inaugurating this process. The diplomatic representatives of Greece and Cyprus emphasized the long history and traditions of Greeks in the diaspora and expressed their countries' appreciation of the support given to the two homelands by Greeks living abroad.

Following the official opening of the seminar, the keynote address by Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr., director of the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies at New York University, raised a number of issues that were developed by subsequent speakers.

Dr. Vryonis said the experiences of Greeks who had migrated to English-speaking countries had differed in many respects. While there have been many constant factors leading to Greek emigration over hundreds of years, such as poverty and the impact of war, the Greeks have had to adapt to different environments in the countries of destination, he said. These Greeks have contributed to the process of forming nations, and, in turn, have been influenced by the new milieus.

Issues such as assimilation into the societies of the host countries and relationships between Greeks abroad and Greece have become important, Dr. Vryonis said. He said the evolution of these issues had been dependent on both the time-span during which the Greeks had resided in a country and the quality of the contribution which Greeks had made to the country, a factor which had never been strongly determined by the size of the Greek immigrant population.

The Greek settlements, Dr. Vryonis said, have struggled to maintain Greek values and a belief in hard work, independence through small-scale entrepreneurship, upward mobility, family relations and kinship, communal self-government, and the significance of maintaining identifiable communities. He noted that the communities created had been strained by institutional tensions, such as those existing between the Greek Orthodox Church and communal institutions.

Some of the speakers who responded to Dr. Vryonis's address questioned whether Greek communities in English-speaking countries would be able to remain identifiably Greek over a long period of time. Some thought that social integration into the mainstream society of the host country was possible without resulting in assimilation. Others considered Greekness abroad to be a product of autonomous development in the host society rather than the result of historical continuity and links with Greece. In the presentations, there was a recognition that the decline in the percentage of the Greek-born in the communities, due to a drop in migration from Greece, would result in a reconsideration of the role of Greek communities, as the community members came to terms with changing circumstances. The speakers thought this process would require a conscious adaptability to these circumstances on the part of Greek institutions and a desire for change that would be underpinned by research.

Early Greek settlement in Australia, discussed by Dr. Michael Tsounis of Adelaide, was characterized by rather defensive closed communities which were established before the mass migrations of the post-World War Two period. Through the establishment of these communities, foundations were laid which formed the basis for larger, more open communities, Dr. Tsounis said. The conflicts between laity and clergy over the control of institutions in these communities became significant in the postwar period as government policies that encouraged multiculturism opened new vistas, he noted.

Dr. Peter Chimbos, professor of sociology at Brescia College, University of Western Ontario, presented the Canadian experience, which resembles that of Australia in terms of the duration of Greek migration. He indicated that there had been conflict between religious and secular organizations for the control of the Greek commmunities in Canada. He said that internal dissension among interest groups and the influence of "homeland" politics had hindered the development of these communities, a factor that may adversely affect the survival of a Greek identity in Canada and therefore hasten the process of assimilation. Dr. Chimbos believes that the Greek ethnic identity is undergoing a generational change that will weaken ethnic cohesion.

Dr. Maria Roussou, a lecturer in Cypriot Studies at the University of Birmingham, highlighted the inadequacies of the basic research on Greek Cypriots living in Britain. She indicated that the development of bilingual programs in the country's schools was a significant development and was a response to the presence of its Greek-Cypriot ethnic groups.

Mr. Peter Pappas, a New-York based journalist, stressed that the ethnic subculture associated with Greek communities in the United States was not a pale reflection of the culture in Greece. Instead, he said, it constituted a culture of its own within the American mosaic. His view is based on the fact that the Greek communities in the United States are older than those in other English-speaking countries. Mr. Pappas said that the process of "Americanization" had resulted in the "disappearance" of the Greek language as a medium for "communal expression and ethnic solidarity" among Greeks in the United States.

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GREEKS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES: A CONFERENCE OVERVIEW

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The first day of the conference ended with various approaches to the topic "Women in the Greek Diaspora." The views presented took a strongly feminist line attacking the patriarchal nature of Greek institutions. The speakers felt that these institutions generally confined Greek women to secondary and supportive roles and therefore led to their disenfranchisement. One view was that the creative, caring roles of Greek women and the importance of these women to their communities emerged through literature where the women were portrayed sensitively and were regarded as having a constructive influence.

The second day of the conference opened with the theme "Greece and the Diaspora: Problems and Perspectives." Dr. Harry Psomiades, director of the Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies at Queens College, City University of New York, raised serious questions concerning Greece's attitude toward the diaspora and the diaspora's expectations of Greece. He said these factors had the potential to enhance discord and reduce the effectiveness of promoting the common goals of Hellenism. The potential exists, he said, for "a parting of the ways" between Greece and Greek communities abroad as these communities increasingly reflect the culture of their non-Greek environments and Greece becomes increasingly European in outlook.

Dr. Theodore Couloumbis, professor of international relations at the University of Athens, concentrated on Greece's foreign relations where there is now a consensus concerning strategic objectives and a divergence regarding tactics. Most importantly, he said, it has been necessary for Greece to avoid becoming isolated in a region where its neighbors appear to be chauvinistic and revisionist. He said Greece was also concerned that its independence be maintained while it becomes more involved in a European Community with closer interstate cooperation. While Greece seeks regional stability within a European context, the question of its relations with Greek communities abroad creates inherent tensions, he added.

Speros Vryonis, Jr., Director, Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, New York University, speaking at Melbourne conference. Seated, from left to right, are Christos P. Ioannides, Director, Vryonis Center; Reginald Appleyard, Director, Center for Migration and Development Studies, University of Western Australia; Maria Roussou, Lecturer in Cypriot Studies, University of Birmingham; Stephen Castles, Director, Center for Multicultural Studies, University of Wollongong, New South Wales; George Papadopoulos, President, Hellenic Studies Forum.

Dealing with the question of "Greeks in Public Life," Dr. Alexander Kitroeff, assistant professor of history at New York University, analyzed the effectiveness of the Greek-American lobby in the United States from 1974 to 1978. He indicated that the lobby's success at the beginning of this period was due to its effective exploitation of the prevailing political situation following Watergate and the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. He said the weakening of the lobby's influence toward the end of this period was reflected in the limited effect it had on U.S. foreign policy in Greece's favor, as the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter reasserted its dominance over Congress and U.S. strategic interests.

Mr. Demetri Dollis, a member of Victoria's parliament, made the point that there was no Greek lobby in Australia because the Greeks there had become directly involved in the political process, rather than trying to influence policies from outside this process. According to Mr. Dollis, the opportunity for this involvement in Victoria came with the split in the Australian Labor Party in the mid-1950s and the withdrawal of Irish-Australian elements from the party. This, he said, created a vacuum that Greeks sought to fill. He said the Greeks in Australia were highly politicized and, up until now, had largely identified themselves with the Australian Labor Party.

Speaking on the theme "Australian Multiculturalism," Dr. Stephen Castles, director of the Center for Multicultural Studies at the University of Wollongong, New South Wales, referred to the contradictions emerging within Australia's policy on multiculturism. He said this policy had evolved from one based on a social welfare model in 1972 to one favoring cultural diversity in the 1980s. However, the policy was confronted by an Anglo-Australian backlash in 1987, and it has not yet stabilized, he said. He noted that the leaders of ethnic communities were increasingly becoming people from the second generation who often occupied two positions—one within their communities and one in the state apparatus—resulting in a situation that created tension. He said Australia's weak national identity, due primarily to the lack of a shared history, facilitated the preservation of ethnic diversity.

During the final session of the second day of the conference, Dr. Reginald Appleyard, director of the Center for Migration and Development Studies at the University of Western Australia, presented the results of his study of a group of women who migrated to Australia in the 1950s. He said the study indicated that these women had maintained their Greekness and had been sustained by social cohesion, despite the serious difficulties they had faced. Their children also seemed to have maintained their Greekness, he said.

Prof. Constantine Tsoukalas, who teaches sociology at the University of Athens, stated that, *(continued on page 9)*

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despite the "material" homogenization of the modern world, Greek national culture persists stubbornly in the diaspora, even in the face of enormous pressure for conformity. He said the Greeks had managed to maintain a strong sense of national cohesion through the "individual internalization" of their Greekness. This Greekness, he said, is strongly associated with a vivid, living sense of the past. Key factors in preserving Greek culture abroad have been the influence of the Greek Orthodox Church and the traditional power of the nuclear and extended family, he noted. He also said that the Greek predilection for employment that provided independence had also helped to reinforce the Greek national identity.

During the opening session of the third day, Mr. Lambros Papantoniou, correspondent for the Cyprus News Agency in Washington, D.C., discussed the importance of the role played by the Greek press in the United States in the formation of opinions on Greek national issues among Greek Americans. He said that the Greek press had provided emigrés with both regional and national news from Greece and had involved them in Greece's national issues. In addition, he said, it has kept them informed of issues concerning the relations between the Greek Orthodox Church and the laity within the Greek-American communities.

Dr. George Kanarakis, senior lecturer in Greek studies from Charles Sturt University, New South Wales, explored the influence of Greek-Australian literature on the attitudes of the Greeks of Australia toward Greece's national issues. He analyzed the sources of inspiration for this literature—Greece's wars, political crises, and social issues such as the refugees from Asia Minor—and said that its aim was to mobilize the reader into rallying around various causes.

Vryonis Center Director Dr. Christos P. Ioannides concentrated on the role of the Greek-American lobby in the United States with regard to the Cyprus question since 1980. He said this lobby has long been counteracting and is still counteracting a considerable Turkish lobby, which is multifaceted. The task of the Greek-American lobby is made more difficult by the traditional pro-Turkish tilt of the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy, he said. He noted that the Turkish lobby has been supported by the Turkish state and has worked effectively from the top by providing resources to professional lobbyists and by penetrating the academic community. The position of the Turkish lobby was compatible with the ideology of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, he said, and was reinforced by the deterioration of Greek-American relations during the era of Reagan and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. As a consequence, Greece's image in the United States suffered as never before throughout much of the 1980s. The Greek-American lobby, on the other hand, has relied largely on its own resources and has depended on grass roots political activity, Dr. Ioannides said. It has not been as effective as it could have been partly because of the lack of a united front, he added.

The second session of the final day of the conference covered a wide range of topics dealing with Hellenism in Australia. Dr. Anastasios Tamis, head of the department of modern Greek studies at LaTrobe University in Melbourne, dealt with the challenges facing the teaching and learning of modern Greek in the context of an English-speaking environment. Mr. Nicholas Ganzis, senior lecturer in modern Greek history at the University of Adelaide, discussed the history of the development of modern Greek studies at the university level, highlighting the importance of coordinated political lobbying in achieving the institutional framework for the preservation of Greek language, history, and culture. Despite successes, he said, the situation remains precarious and requires more active support from the communities. Mr. John Yiannakis from the University of Western Australia analyzed the changes in the power structure and institutions of the Greek community in Perth, a city in Western Australia. His

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Participants in the Melbourne conference. *From left to right: Sculptor Badri Vryonis, wife of Speros Vryonis, Jr.; Tina Tsolos, Hellenic Studies Forum; Franco Schiavoni, Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission; Speros Vryonis, Jr., Director, Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, New York University; George Kanarakis, Senior Lecturer in Greek Studies, Charles Sturt University, New South Wales; Savas Augoustakis, Hellenic Studies Forum; Peter Pappas, New York journalist; Christos Mourikis, Editor,* Neos Kosmos*; Harry Psomiades, Director, Center for Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies, Queens College, City University of New York; Stephen Triantis, Professor of Economics, University of Toronto; Konstandina Dounis, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology; Michael Tsounis of Adelaide; Eugenia Mitrakas, Hellenic Studies Forum (front row); Demetri Dollis, Member of Victoria's Parliament (back row); George Papadopoulos, President, Hellenic Studies Forum; Theodore Couloumbis, Professor of International Relations, University of Athens; Panayiotis Yiannoudes, President, Cypriot Community of Australia; Lambros Papantoniou, Cyprus News Agency correspondent, Washington, D.C.; Demetra Egan, Hellenic Studies Forum; Christos P. Ioannides, Director, Vryonis Center.*

SYMPOSIUM ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism

presents a symposium

GREEK INFLUENCE ON EUROPE AND THE EAST FROM THE SEVENTEENTH TO THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

Sunday, November 15, 1992

2:30-6:30 p.m.

California State University, Sacramento

Student Union (Third Floor)

Symposium Speakers:

Dr. John Anderson
Professor of Archaeology
University of California, Berkeley

Dr. James Reid
Director, Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library
and Middle East Studies Program, Vryonis Center

Dr. Manfred Fleischer
Professor of History
University of California, Davis

Dr. David Traill
Professor of Classics
University of California, Davis

Greek antiquity exerted a powerful influence on Western Europe at all stages of the latter's intellectual development. The general intention of this symposium is to determine the continuities and discontinuities of this influence during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. In one of the presentations, the influence of Greece on the Ottoman Empire will also be brought into the discussion.

Dr. Anderson will speak about the connection between ancient Greece and the early development of European archaeology. Dr. Fleischer will discuss the influence of ancient Greece on the German Renaissance, with particular emphasis on Prussia. In discussing Heinrich Schliemann, the man who discovered Troy, Dr. Traill will look at this German archaeologist's understanding of classical antiquity and will comment upon some of his nefarious intellectual claims. Dr. Reid's paper will focus on the three-cornered relationship between Greece, Europe, and the Ottoman Empire in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, emphasizing the classical Greek concepts of tyranny and democracy.

GREEKS IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

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pessimistic views about the future of this community were reinforced by Mr. John Kalafatas of the Greek Orthodox Community of Western Australia, who stressed the dangers facing Hellenism in this region of the country where the Greek communities are numerically and proportionately weaker than they are in places such as Melbourne.

During the final session of the seminar, the participants discussed the broad range of topics that had been raised over the previous three days and stressed the necessity for undertaking coordinated, analytical research on a number of topics in order to provide a basis for Greek communities in the diaspora to make decisions about their future and the future of succeeding generations.

Lecture by Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr. at University of Melbourne's Public Lecture Theater

At an evening lecture associated with the conference, Dr. Vryonis examined the roles of the Greek Orthodox Church in the United States and the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople in conjunction with the visit of Patriarch Demetrios to the United States in July 1991.

Dr. Vryonis analyzed the manner in which the Turkish state manipulated and exploited the patriarchal visit in order to promote a positive impression of religious freedom in Turkey. Since the patriarch's visit, the Archdiocese of North and South America has adopted a more active role concerning Graeco-Turkish issues, particularly in the realm of human and religious freedom, Dr. Vryonis said. In two encyclical letters to the Greek Orthodox communities in the United States, Archbishop Iakovos was critical of the Turkish occupation of Cyprus and the persecution of the Greek minority in Turkey, he said.

THE GREEK COLLECTION OF THE TSAKOPOULOS HELLENIC LIBRARY

by Dr. James Reid, Library Director

There are significant holdings in the Greek collection of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library for all historical periods and all fields of endeavor in the Greek experience. The Vryonis Center has an ongoing commitment to maintaining a collection of depth, in as broad a spectrum as possible, in the area of Hellenic studies.

The following discussion will indicate some of the important volumes in the library:

Rare Book Collection

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library has an elegant sixteenth-century printed edition of a commentary on Homer's writings in Greek. This two-volume work, *Parekbolai eis ten Omirou Odysseian* (Commentary on Homer's Odyssey) (volume 1) and *Parekbolai eis ten Omirou Iliada kai Odysseian* (Commentary on Homer's Illiad and Odyssey) (volume 2), was written by Archbishop Eustathius of Thessaloniki, who lived during the twelfth century. The work has never been translated. According to Albin Lesky in his book *A History of Greek Literature*, "In the commentary on the two poems compiled by Eustathius...a good deal of ancient criticism and exegesis survives embedded in a prolix exposition."

Arsenios Apostolis (ca. 1468-1469 to 1535), a Greek scholar who worked under the patronage of Piero de Medici in Florence about 1492 and in the service of Venice after 1494, first thought about publishing Eustathius's text of Homeric commentary, but he did not act on his idea.

The work by Eustathius at the Vryonis Center was printed in 1559 (volume 1) and 1560 (volume 2) by a press established in Basil, Switzerland, by Johann Froben. Froben lived from 1460 to 1527, but his press continued to publish after his death. The print type used in the book was patterned on the cursive script used in Byzantine manuscripts of the fifteenth century. Earlier, when he published the works of Erasmus which quoted phrases in Greek, Froben had followed the patterns used by Aldo Manoutios and the fifteenth-sixteenth century Aldine press in Venice.

The text by Eustathius was published during the Renaissance, which evolved, in part, from the work of Byzantine scholars who settled in Italy. The book represents the spread of the Renaissance to northern Europe, a truly historic and momentous event in European cultural history. Such books also sparked the Neo-Hellenic Enlightenment in its earliest phases and made the Europeans and the Greek intelligentsia aware of the Hellenic world's significant, and indeed awesome, literary past. The Neo-Hellenic Enlightenment belongs to an equally important and momentous movement in world history, although it has received much less attention than it deserves. A holding such as the work by Eustathius epitomizes the Vryonis Center's ongoing commitment to the philosophical ideals of this Enlightenment, a significant contribution to world civilization.

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Eustathios, Archiepiskopos Thessalonikes. *Parekbolai eis ten Omirou Odysseian* (Commentary on Homer's Odyssey) (vol. 1) and *Parekbolai eis ten Omirou Iliada kai Odysseian* (Commentary on Homer's Illiad and Odyssey) (vol. 2). Basileae: Froben, 1559 (vol. 1) and 1560 (vol. 2).

For additional information on this book, see the works consulted in the above analysis which are also housed in the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library:

Koumarianou, Aikaterine, Loukia Droulia, and Evro Layton. *To Elleniko Biblio* (The Greek Book). Athena: Ethnike Trapeza tes Ellados, 1986, pp. 264-266.

Lesky, Albin. *A History of Greek Literature*, translated by James Willis and Cornelius de Heer. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1966, p. 76.

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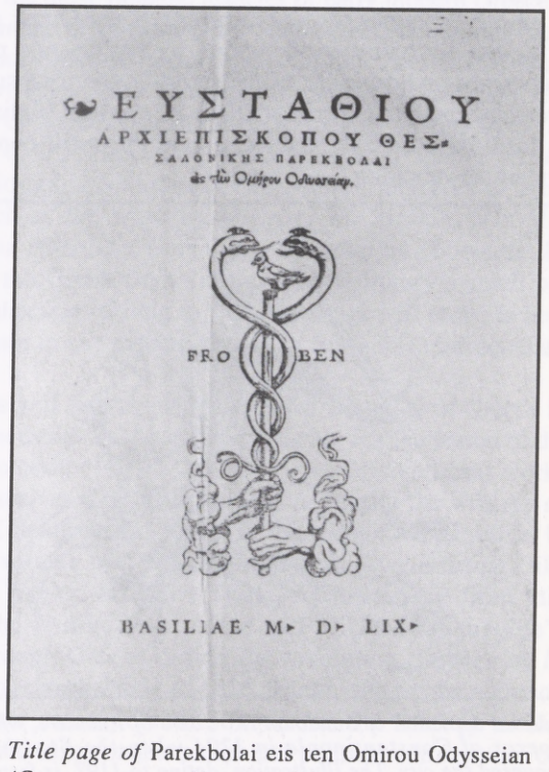

Title page of Parekbolai eis ten Omirou Odysseian *(Commentary on Homer's Odyssey) by Archbishop Eustathius of Thessaloniki who lived during the twelfth century, 1559.*

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Ancient Greece

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library has a rich and varied collection of materials relating to ancient Greece. These materials cover the country's history, philosophy, language, literature, art, and music, and the contributions made by Greece to the development of world civilization.

The library holds numerous volumes of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* (Collection of Ancient Vases), a work which systematically records each Greek vase and vase fragment in most of the world's museums. This monumental work contributes significantly to the study of art, archaeology, and history, and enables researchers to have access to the pictorial representations on these vases which illustrate social customs, historical events, musical instruments, technological developments, and other significant cultural advancements which have occurred within the expanse of early Greek civilization. The library currently has fascicules of the *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum* from the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the British Museum in London, the Louvre in Paris, the Musée de Compiègne in Compiègne, France, the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge, the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and the museum of the University of Reading in Reading, England.

Among the scholarly books on the shelves of this section is L. H. Jefferey's *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece: A Study of the Origin of the Greek Alphabet and its Development from the Eighth to the Fifth Centuries B.C.* In this distinctive work, the author examines the development of the Greek alphabet during the Archaic period, region by region, and provides photographs and drawings of the script. In the past, such texts have enhanced the powerful tradition of classical studies which has inspired both East and West, and they still continue to augment this tradition.

Medieval depiction of Baudouin IX, Count of Flanders, who became emperor of Constantinople in 1204 when the Fourth Crusade conquered the city. The illustration, dating to 1197, is from Geoffroi de Villehardouin's Conquête de Constantinople, avec la continuation de Henri de Valenciennes *(History of the Conquest of Constantinople with the Continuation by Henri de Valenciennes), 1882.*

Also available in the Vryonis Center library is a classic history of Greek philosophy from the earliest Pre-Socratics to Plato and his Academy. This five-volume work, *A History of Greek Philosophy* by W. K. C. Guthrie, is one of an impressive array of volumes in existence dealing with the influence of Greek philosophy on subsequent ages.

Among the numerous items on the library's shelves for those with an antiquarian interest is A. M. Aemilio Porto's *Lexikon Ionikon Ellenorromaikon* (Ionic Greek-Latin Lexicon) for the works of the ancient historian Herodotus, dating to 1823. Such texts not only serve the needs of contemporary scholarship, but they act as a window into the past, illustrating the processes of intellectual development in Europe, including Greece, during the era of its publication.

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Guthrie, W. K. C. *A History of Greek Philosophy*. 5 vols. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971-1978.

Jefferey, L. H. *The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece: A Study of the Origin of the Greek Alphabet and its Development from the Eighth to the Fifth Centuries B.C.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1961.

Porto, A. M. Aemilio. *Lexikon Ionikon Ellenorromaikon: Hoc est Dictionarium Ionicum Graeco-Latinum, Quod Indicem in Omnes Herodoti Libros* (Ionic Greek-Latin Lexicon: An Ionic Greek-Latin Dictionary with Indices for All the Books of Herodotus). Londini: Excudit Thomas Davison: Veneunt apud Ricardum Priestley, 1823.

The Byzantine and Medieval Greek World

The Vryonis Center's Byzantine and medieval collection promises to be one of the richest sections of the library. It will include texts dealing with the important contributions of Christianity and the Greek Orthodox tradition, as well as Byzantine and medieval secular works.

Among the numerous volumes now in the library is Irmgard Hutter's comprehensive catalogue of illustrations from the Byzantine manuscripts housed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford University. The book, *Corpus der Byzantinischen Miniaturenhandschriften* (Collection of Byzantine Miniatures), describes a wide range of manuscript illustrations, some of which accompany texts dating as far back as the late tenth century.

The library also holds the two-part *Cambridge Medieval History* which covers the history of Byzantium from its inception about 300 A.D. to the period after its final capitulation to the Ottoman state in 1453. This text, which serves as one of the standard histories of the period, discusses numerous aspects of the era's cultural evolution, including outstanding developments in religion, social history, the belles-lettres, and other achievements of the period.

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Antiquarian texts among the Vryonis Center holdings in this section include Geoffroi de Villehardouin's medieval French chronicle of the conquest of Constantinople by the Fourth Crusade in 1204 entitled *Conquête de Constantinople, avec la continuation de Henri de Valenciennes* (History of the Conquest of Constantinople with the Continuation by Henri de Valenciennes). Villehardouin and his family belonged to the Frankish feudal chiefs who established dominance in the Peleponnese during the thirteenth century, ruling Monemvasia and adjacent regions.

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Hussey, J. M. *Cambridge Medieval History*. vol. 4. *The Byzantine Empire*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1966-1967, Parts I-II.

Hutter, Irmgard. *Corpus der Byzantinischen Miniaturen-handschriften* (Collection of Byzantine Miniatures). 3 vols. Stuttgart: Anton Hiersemann, 1977-1982.

Villehardouin, Geoffroi de. *Conquête de Constantinople, avec la continuation de Henri de Valenciennes* (History of the Conquest of Constantinople with the Continuation by Henri de Valenciennes), edited by M. Natalis de Wailly. Paris: Firmin-Didot, 1882.

The Tourkokratia and Modern Greece

The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library seeks to develop a wide-ranging collection of books, manuscripts, and archival material for all phases of the *Tourkokratia* (Greeks under Ottoman rule) and modern Greece. The library is well on the way to establishing a representative assemblage of materials in this area of study with texts covering a broad spectrum of disciplines. In addition, the library has collected objects of significance from the modern Greek era which will be housed in the Vryonis Center museum to be established in the future.

The connections between the Greeks and Europe in the early modern period of Greek history have been studied very capably by a number of scholars whose books are well represented on the library's shelves. Deno John Geanakoplos's *Greek Scholars in Venice*, a study of the influence of Greek scholars on the arts and letters of this Italian city during the Renaissance, is a significant contribution to the study of Hellenic influences in early modern Europe. During the Ottoman rule of Greece, these scholars went to Venice seeking patronage and better working conditions. Geanakoplos examines their lives and provides an in-depth examination of their writings and their connections with Western European thinkers.

For the period of the *Tourkokratia*, the library is building a collection of the Ottoman government annual entitled *Salname-i Devlet-i Osmaniyye* which will be preserved on microfilm. This collection begins with the first volume published in 1263/1846-1847. These annuals are invaluable for the study of Ottoman government structure and the government's management of the provinces under its control. They are very useful to the student of the Greeks under Ottoman rule because they give statistics, the names of officials, and other information relative to the Ottoman Empire's populations. The library will also obtain provincial and ministerial annuals which give even more detail on Ottoman subject peoples, including the Greeks.

The library also possesses a very rare and important Greek translation of nineteenth-century Ottoman law codes, *Othomanikoi Kodikes*, from the period of the Turkish occupation of Greece. This volume gives insight into the formal understanding that Greek subjects of the Ottoman Empire had with regard to their role in Ottoman society. The imperial decree of 1839, and especially that of 1856, promised greater civic rights to non-Muslim subjects, partly as a response to the Greek Revolution of 1821-1833. However, these decrees and other legal enactments failed to address the circumstances of all Ottoman subjects in an adequate way and, for this reason, the Ottoman state was disintegrating at a regular pace. States around the Empire made claims to former Ottoman territory, and problems emerged such as the fragmentation of the Balkan peninsula into warring factions, a process we now refer to as "Balkanization." This same disintegrative process still exists in the Balkans today and threatens the peace of Greece and its neighbors. Inadequate legal and social reforms under Ottoman auspices led to military conflicts which have either never disappeared, or have grown into new forms from old roots.

One of the most valuable legacies of early modern Greece is the rich variety of popular songs and ballads containing both literary and cultural monuments of the rarest and most significant type. The Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library has collections of these songs and ballads, such as the one by G. K. Spiridakis, et al., *Ellenika Demotika Tragoudia, Ekloge* (Greek Demotic Songs, a Selection), and literary analyses of their lyrics, such as the work by Gregory M. Sifakis, *Gia Mia Poietike tou Ellenikou Demotikou Tragoudiou* (Towards the Poetics of the Greek Demotic Song). The library's small but growing collection relating to Demotic songs will prove to be a valuable asset to any student hoping to study this traditional art form.

Students will find ample material for the study of Greece in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For the period of the Greek Revolution (1821-1833), a number of significant works are on the shelves. One of them is an edition of the writings of Theodore Kolokotronis, a leader of the revolution, published in 1977. This volume is entitled *Apanta: Apomnemoneumata-Dike* (Collected Works: Memoirs-Trial). Another work from this period is the five-volume record of F.C.H.L. Pouqueville's journey through Greece during the revolution, *Voyage de la Grèce*, in an edition dating to 1826. These volumes by a French observer are an important source for the history of the revolution and also contain social and political commentary on events taking place in Greece from 1740 to 1824. While he was traveling throughout the country, Pouqueville gathered much of

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his information from other travelers and informants.

The Vryonis Center emphasizes the study of issues in breadth and in depth in order to make it possible to examine a contemporary problem such as the Macedonian question at every phase of its history. The collapse of Ottoman control over the Balkans after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 initiated the modern phase of the Macedonian question. The issue heated to its most violent phase in the early twentieth century and became the spark which ignited the First and Second Balkan Wars involving Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire in deadly conflicts. These conflicts served as the major cause of the First World War.

The following are several of the many fine works in the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library that deal with the Macedonian question in an impartial and scholarly fashion: a collection of papers addressing the problem's historical dimensions which were given at a symposium in Greece in 1984 entitled "O Makedonikos Agonas" (The Macedonian Struggle); Douglas Dakin's *The Greek Struggle in Macedonia, 1897-1913*; and a book by P. Argyropoulos, et al., *O Makedonikos Agonas: Apomnemoneumata* (The Macedonian Struggle: Memoirs). These volumes deal with this issue by establishing sound documentary and evidentiary procedures which leave new claims and movements concerning the topic in serious doubt.

Illustration of Constantantine Kanaris, a leader of the Greek Revolution, from F.C.H.L. Pouqueville's Voyage de la Grèce, *vol. 4, 1826.*

Greece since the Second World War is also represented in the library by a wide range of books that examine history, political science, economics, modern literature, international relations, and various current issues which have affected Greece's position in the contemporary political arena. Edgar O' Ballance's *The Greek Civil War, 1944-1949* has just arrived on the library's shelves, while E. B. Venizelos's *To Syntagma tes Elladas, 1975/1986* (The Constitution of Greece, 1975/1986) may also be consulted for the recent history of Greece. Books dealing with more current issues include I. Katsoules, et al., *E Ellada Pros to 2000* (Greece Moving Toward the Year 2000) which considers trends in the society, politics, economy, and foreign relations of Greece in the 1990s.

The Ionic Bank (Ionike Trapeza) has published a work entitled *1992, E Exelixe tes Esoterikes Agoras sten Europe kai e Ellada* (1992, The Evolution of Europe's Internal Market and Greece). Changes in Europe since 1989, when the book was written, have altered many of the circumstances on which it based its reasoning. However, it is useful for the study of the dialogue on European unity taking place in Greece during the late 1980s.

Students can also consult an economic series published under the auspices of Greece's Ethniko Kentro Koinonikon Erevnon (National Center for Social Research). The study by Olympia Gardike and her collaborators, *Neoi: Diathese Chronou—Diaprosopikes Scheseis* (Youth: The Use of Time—Interpersonal Relations), examines the manner in which young people in contemporary Greek society allocate their time to various activities and develop relationships with their peers.

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Argyropoulos, P., et al. *O Makedonikos Agonas: Apomnemoneumata* (The Macedonian Struggle: Memoirs). Thessalonike: Idryma Meleton Chersonesou tou Aimou (199), 1984.

Dakin, Douglas. *The Greek Struggle in Macedonia, 1897-1913.* Thessaloniki: Institute for Balkan Studies, 1966.

Gardike, Olympia, et al. *Neoi: Diathese Chronou—Diaprosopikes Scheseis* (Youth: The Use of Time—Interpersonal Relations). Athena: Ethniko Kentro Koinonikon Erevnon, 1987.

Geanakoplos, Deno John. *Greek Scholars in Venice, Studies in the Dissemination of Greek Learning from Byzantium to Western Europe.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1962. *(continued on page 15)*

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Katsoules, I., T. Giannitses, and Panos Kazakos. *E Ellada Pros to 2000* (Greece Moving Toward the Year 2000). Athena: Ekdoseis Papazese/Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, 1988.

Kazakos, Panos, et al. *1992, E Exelixe tes Esoterikes Agoras sten Europe kai e Ellada.* (1992, The Evolution of Europe's Internal Market and Greece). Athena: Ionike Trapeza, 1989.

Kolokotrones, Theodoros. *Apanta: Apomnemoneumata-Dike* (Collected Works: Memoirs-Trial). [Athena]: Istorikes Ekdoseis 1821, [1977].

O' Ballance, Edgar. *The Greek Civil War, 1944-1949.* London: Faber and Faber, 1966.

Othomanikoi Kodikes, Etoi Sylloge ton en Energeia Nomon, Kanonismon, Diatagmaton, kai Odegion tes Othomanikes Autokratorias (Ottoman Codes, or a Collection of the Existing Laws, Regulations, Edicts, and Directives of the Ottoman Empire), edited by Demetrios Nikolaidos. En Konstantinoupolei: Typ. Eptalofou, 1869.

Pouqueville, F.C.H.L. *Voyage de la Grèce* (Journey Through Greece). 5 vols. 2nd ed. Paris: Firmin Didot Père et Fils, 1826.

Sifakis, Gregory M. *Gia Mia Poietike tou Ellenikou Demotikou Tragoudiou* (Towards the Poetics of the Greek Demotic Song). Erakleio: Panepistemiakes Ekdoseis Kretes, 1988.

Illustration of Ali Pasha, the governor of Yannina under Ottoman rule, from F.C.H.L. Pouqueville's Voyage de la Grèce, *vol. 3, 1826.*

Spiridakis, G. K., et al. *Ellenika Demotika Tragoudia, Ekloge* (Greek Demotic Songs, a Selection). En Athenais: Akademia Athenon, 1962.

Vakalopoulos, Apostolos E., et al., "O Makedonikos Agonas" (The Macedonian Struggle). Symposio, Thessalonike, Florina-Kastoria-Edessa, 28 Oktobriou-2 Noembriou 1984, Thessalonike: Idyrma Meleton Chersonesou tou Aimou, Mouseio Makedonikou Agona, 1987.

Venizelos, E. B. *To Syntagma tes Elladas, 1975/1986* (The Constitution of Greece, 1975/1986). Thessalonike: Parateretes, 1986.

THE GREEK-AMERICAN CORNER

An important goal of the Vryonis Center is to build a broad program dealing with the history of the Greek-American community since the major wave of Greek immigrants began settling in the United States about 100 years ago. A variety of new materials on Greek-American studies have come into the Center which will help build the collection's holdings.

In each forthcoming issue of the Vryonis Center newsletter, the Greek-American Corner will highlight a different historic personality from the Hellenic community who has distinguished himself in American society. Individuals from all walks of life will be discussed. The intention will be to focus on the richness of the Greek-American heritage, provide opportunities to study Greek contributions to American life, and make a broad range of material accessible for studies on genealogy.

The current issue begins with George M. Colvocoressis, a nineteenth-century Greek American who served in the American Civil War and participated in U.S. naval explorations. The library has obtained copies of Colvocoressis' service record from the United States National Archives (the originals are kept in the National Archives).

His story begins during the early days of the Greek Revolution when he was orphaned in April 1822 by the vicious warfare between Ottoman troops and the Greeks on the island of Chios. Colvocoressis survived the massacre, and, through the intercession of American philhellenes such as Samuel Gridley Howe, he came to the United States and attended the military academy in Norwich, Connecticut.

Colvocoressis was active in the United States Navy from February 21, 1832, when he enlisted in Vermont as a very young midshipman, until 1869. He sailed with the frigate *Constitution* in the Mediterranean (1835-1837) and then sailed in the Pacific (1838-1839). After various home assignments, he served on the brig *Bainbridge* along the coast of Africa (1849-1850) and worked on ships in the East India squadron (1852-1855) and in the Pacific squadron (1857-1859). He became a Union army ship commander and fought against Confederate blockade runners during the American Civil War (1861-1865). He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1867 and commanded the iron-clad ships stationed at New Orleans, Louisiana, from 1867 to 1869.

Colvocoressis wrote a brief account of the highlights of his military service while "At Sea, December 18, 1865." The

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THE GREEK-AMERICAN CORNER

commander states: "I served through the whole Exploring Expedition commanded by Lt. Charley Wilkes; also was Executive officer of the U.S. Ship 'Servant' when she assisted in bombarding and capturing the 'Barrier Forts' off Canton, China [probably in 1857-1859, during the Taiping Rebellion]; also originated and led two land expeditions during the late rebellion [that is, the American Civil War] while in command of the U.S. Ship 'Saratoga,' both of which were successful; so much so as to obtain for me the thanks of the Navy Department and of Admiral Dahlgren, my commanding officer at the time. In the first year of the war, I also captured an English vessel laden with Arms and Munitions of war, all intended for the use of the Confederatcy [sic]." (George M. Colvocoressis, "Statement of Officer's Service," Military Service Record of G. M. Colvocoressis, National Archives, Washington, D. C., RG 45.)

After retirement, Colvocoressis lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and, according to a telegram sent by E. B. Goodsell, the retired captain was murdered on June 3, 1872 by thieves.

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For further research on Colvocoressis and his time, see:

Dakin, Douglas. *The Greek Struggle for Independence*, 1821-1833. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1973.

Fenton, Helke, and Melvin Hecker. *The Greeks in America, 1528-1977*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1978.

Hamersly, Lewis R. *The Records of Living Officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps; with a Special History of Naval Operations During the Rebellion of 1861-5*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1870.

NEWS SERVICES, NEWSPAPERS, AND PERIODICALS

The Vryonis Center is receiving releases of several news services which will help readers conduct research on the complexities of the rapidly changing situation in Greece and the eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans, and the Middle East.

The library now has the *FBIS Daily Report* for Western Europe, the Near East and South Asia, and Central Eurasia (the former Soviet Union). This series, compiled by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, is a U.S. government publication which summarizes the radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, and newspaper and periodical articles of each geographical region, country by country. The library will soon begin receiving the FBIS series for Eastern Europe as well.

The library also receives the *Athens News Agency Daily News* from Greece's national news agency. Each issue of this service provides an English summary of major news events which took place in Greece the previous day. It also includes a "Press Review" which gives the headlines and brief summaries of the front page stories of each newspaper published in Athens. In addition, the library has the daily bulletin issued by the Greek government's General Secretariat of Press and Information giving summaries of Greek-language radio programs which are broadcasted on the *BBC* (British Broadcasting Corporation), *Deutsche Welle* (Germany's world service), and other foreign radio stations. This bulletin is in Greek and is entitled *Emeresio Deltio Ekpompon Xenon Radiostathmon sten Ellenike*.

The library recently began receiving two newspapers published in London, the *Times Literary Supplement* and the *European* (both weeklies), and the *Economist*, a weekly British periodical.

The following publications are also available in the library:

Newspapers and Periodicals on Greek Affairs

Greek-American newspapers in Greek:

* *Ethnikos Kyrix* (daily)
* *Proini* (daily)
* *Hellenic News of America* (monthly)

Greek-American newspapers in English:

* *Greek American* (weekly)
* *Hellenic Chronicle* (weekly)
* *Hellenic Journal* (bi-monthly)
* *Hellenic Times* (bi-monthly)
* *Orthodox Observer* (monthly)

Newspapers and periodicals from Greece:

* Sunday *Kathimerini* (newspaper)
* Sunday *To Vima* (newspaper)
* *Oikonomikos Tachydromos* (weekly periodical)
* *Amyna kai Diplomatia* (Defense and Diplomacy) (monthly periodical)

Sources of Turkish News

In order to facilitate academic research on the wide spectrum of Greek-Turkish relations, the Vryonis Center also makes available to the public a number of sources of Turkish news:

News Services

* *Deltio Tourkikou Typou, Radiophonou, kai Allon Synaphon Eideseon* (Bulletin on the Turkish Press, Radio, and Other Related News), in Greek, compiled daily by the Greek government's General Secretariat of Press and Information
* *Turkish Mass Media Bulletin*, in English, a daily review of the Turkish-Cypriot press, published by the Press and Information Office of the Government of Cyprus

Newspapers

* *Cumhuriyet* (daily), in Turkish, Turkey
* *Turkish Daily News* (daily), in English, Turkey
* *Newspot* (weekly), in English, Turkey
* *Turkish Times* (bi-monthly), in English, Washington, D.C.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENTS

Significant progress has been made in the development of the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library this year. The cataloguing of its growing collection of books and archival material is proceeding rapidly with the assistance of Anna Yannacodimou who is working on a Master's Degree in music history at California State University, Sacramento, with a specialty in traditional Greek music. Volunteer Dena Kuchulis is also continuing her work on the catalogue. Major steps have been taken to computerize the catalogue. Its completion will depend on the library's rate of acquisition, but it is expected to be ready by the end of 1993. The public is welcome to use the library Monday through Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Contributors to the Library

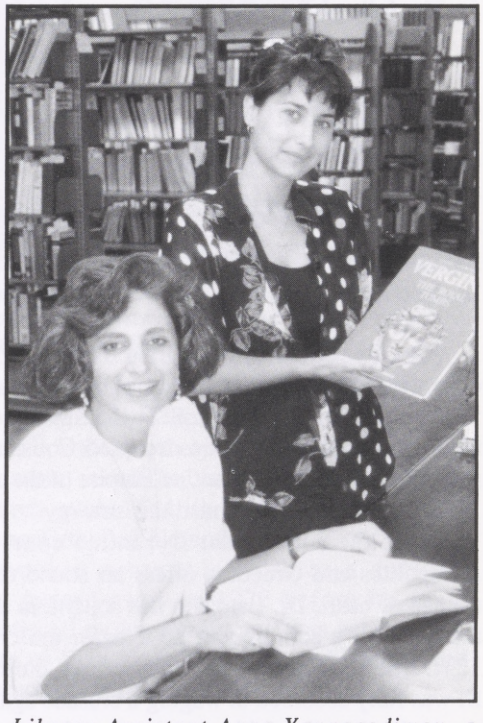
The Vryonis Center would like to thank the following people who have contributed books to the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library:

Dr. Michael Pieris, who teaches literature at the University of Cyprus, donated one of his books on the Greek poet Cavafy to the library via Dr. James Reid when the latter was in Rethymnon, Crete, last year. Last February, another volume on Cavafy was donated by Dr. Constantine Melakopides, associate professor in the department of political studies at the University of Manitoba.

Since the last newsletter, Dr. Stylianos V. Spyridakis, professor of ancient history at the University of California, Davis, has given the Center more volumes covering a variety of topics, all of which are valuable additions to the library. Dr. Donald Strickland, professor of political science at Northwestern University has sent additional dictionaries and language books which are always welcome. Dr. Evangelos Coufoudakis, Associate Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs at Indiana University-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, has given a volume to the library as well.

Last spring, Dr. Roland S. Moore presented a copy of his doctoral dissertation on the Greek village of Arachova, "From Shepherds to Shopkeepers: The Development of Tourism in a Central Greek town" (University of California, Berkeley, 1992) to the library. Attorney John Vlachos of Cupertino has donated some scholarly books from his very interesting book collection. Isabel Hunt also gave the library a number of useful books in April 1992. Evro Layton—former consultant to the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, New York University, concerning its Greek library collection—has sent offprints of her excellent writings about Greek books. Ms. Layton's donation will help the library establish a significant collection for which the director of the library is personally grateful.

In addition, the Agricultural Bank of Greece (Agrotike Trapeza Ellados) has given the library 16 books on a variety of Greek topics which have been published under its auspices.



Library Assistant Anna Yannacodimou, a Master's Degree candidate in music history, California State University, Sacramento (standing), helps Margaret Lepak who is conducting research in the Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library. Ms. Lepak recently received her M.A. in Middle East Studies from Georgetown University.

A NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR

(continued from page 1)

studied in a systematic fashion in order to gain a comparative perspective.

The Melbourne conference was historic because it opened a serious dialogue among Greeks in Anglophone countries. The consensus reached by the participants in the conference and those who took part in the follow-up conferences in Sydney and Adelaide was that this dialogue is extremely important and should be institutionalized. (For more details on these three conferences, see pages five and six. For an overview of the Melbourne conference proceedings, see pages seven through ten.)

The Hellenic Studies Forum and the Vryonis Center have agreed that the dialogue begun in Melbourne should continue in the United States. Therefore, the Vryonis Center has undertaken the task of organizing the second international conference on "Greeks in English-Speaking Countries" in Sacramento, California, in the spring of 1994. The Center has already started preparations for hosting this conference.

The Vryonis Center is pleased that, along with its colleagues in Australia, it is contributing to the institutionalization of a dialogue among Greeks in the English-speaking world and is thus becoming truly international in scope.

This edition of the newsletter honors the Greeks of Australia and all of our Australian colleagues who offered Dr. Vryonis and me such gracious hospitality and presented the opportunity, working together, to explore new paths. Greek Americans and Greek Australians have joined together to embark on a new odyssey.

Christos P. Ioannides
Director

VRYONIS CENTER PUBLICATIONS

The Vryonis Center is collaborating with Aristide D. Caratzas, Publisher, in New Rochelle, New York, to produce two series of books under the Center's auspices. The first series, *Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern*, includes books on a broad range of topics dealing with the entire spectrum of Greek civilization and culture. It is being published under the guidance of the Center's editorial board consisting of Dr. Christos P. Ioannides, Dr. Stylianos V. Spyridakis, and Dr. Speros Vryonis, Jr. The second series, *Subsidia Balcanica, Islamica et Turcica*, covers publications on Greece's interactions with the Ottoman Empire and the modern state of Turkey, and its relations with the Balkans and the Middle East. The general editors of this series are Dr. Ioannides and Dr. Vryonis.

The following books from these series were published in 1992:

Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern

Byzantium's Last Imperial Offensive in Asia Minor: The Documentary Evidence for and Hagiographical Lore about John III Ducas Vatatzes' Crusade against the Turks, 1222 or 1225 to 1231

John S. Langdon
Illustrated. 156 pp. $45

After Byzantine Emperor John III Ducas Vatatzes (1222-1254) consolidated his sphere of domination in Asia Minor with a victory at Poemanenum in 1224, he appeared ready to launch a massive assault upon Latin-occupied Constantinople in order to restore the pre-1204 Byzantine Empire of the Angeli. However, in 1225, he suddenly abandoned this strategy.

Since the subsequent Byzantine court historiography of Acropolites and Gregoras offers no sound reason for John III's change of heart, Dr. Langdon has sought, in this book, to explain the emperor's actions and policies in the critical period 1222-1231. The book provides evidence that, during this period, John III was fully absorbed in waging a crusade against the Turks along the entire length of his eastern frontier. By citing Byzantine, Arabic, Latin, and Metabyzantine sources, Dr. Langdon not only corroborates the postulated dating for this crusade (1222 or 1225 to 1231), but he also offers data which indicate that John III led the crusade personally.

Rhodes at the end of the sixteenth century. Illustration from Traian Stoianovich, Between East and West: The Balkan and Mediterranean Worlds, *vol. 4, forthcoming in 1993.*

Byzantine Studies: Essays on the Slavic World and the Eleventh Century

Speros Vryonis, Jr., Editor
188 pp. $50

This volume is a collection of 11 papers presented at two conferences at the University of California, Los Angeles: "Byzantine Civilization and the Slavic World," January 11-13, 1990, and "Byzantine Society and Civilization in the Eleventh Century," March 8, 1991. Both conferences were sponsored by the Vryonis Center; the Alexander S. Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies, New York University; and the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, UCLA. The UCLA Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures also sponsored the 1990 conference.

The essays from the 1990 conference are: Henrik Birnbaum, "The Slavic Settlements in the Balkans and the Eastern Alps;" Speros Vryonis, Jr., "The Slavic Pottery (Jars) from Olympia, Greece;" Bariša Krekic, "Medieval Serbia: The Nemanyids and Byzantium;" Michael S. Flier, "The Iconology of Royal Ritual in Sixteenth-Century Muscovy;" Peter F. Sugar, "The Least Affected Social Group in the Ottoman Balkans: The Peasantry;" and John J. Yiannias, "The Byzantine Artistic Tradition under Ottoman Rule."

The essays from the 1991 conference are: Alexander Kazhdan, "Russian Pre-Revolutionary Studies on Eleventh-Century Byzantium;" Speros Vryonis, Jr., "The Greek and Arabic Sources on the Battle of Manzikert, 1071 A.D.;" Michael Hendy, "The Economy: A Brief Survey;" Gerhard Podskalsky, "Religion and Religious Life in Eleventh-Century Byzantium;" and Jakov Ljubarskij, "The Fall of an Intellectual: The Intellectual and Moral Atmosphere in Eleventh-Century Byzantium."

Cretica: Studies on Ancient Crete

Stylianos V. Spyridakis
203 pp. $50

This book of reprinted articles by Professor of Ancient History at the University of California, Davis, Stylianos V. Spyridakis deals with the military, religion, foreign affairs, and social structure of Post-Minoan Crete.

Dr. Spyridakis discusses various aspects of Crete's Doric society, such as its tribal exclusiveness, population growth, civil war, and

(continued on page 19)

(continued from page 18)
use of slaves in the military. He also addresses the militarism of the Doric Cretans whose institutions, according to Aristotle, were oriented toward war, as exemplified by the mercenary activities of the islanders. The author examines the socioeconomic background and geographical distribution of the Cretan mercenaries, as well as the methods used to recruit and arm them.

This work explores the possible influence of the Cretan cult of Zeus on the theology of Euthemerism and discusses the Jewish presence on Crete, the complexities of Hellenistic religious syncretism, and the epigraphic evidence for early Christian ecclesiastics on the island. In addition, it examines Crete's emergence as an important part of the Greek world in the Hellenistic age, after centuries of relative obscurity.

Cyprus: Domestic Dynamics, External Constraints

Christos P. Ioannides, Editor
150 pp. $35

The six essays in this book discuss key dimensions of the development of the Cyprus issue since 1974. These dimensions include Cypriot domestic dynamics, the relations between Cyprus and the European Community, Turkey's role in Cyprus from a broad geopolitical perspective, and the role played by the United States in the Cyprus dispute.

The essays are revised and expanded versions of papers presented at a conference on the Cyprus question October 6-7, 1989 at the University of California, Berkeley. The conference was organized by the Vryonis Center and the Center for Modern Greek Studies at San Francisco State University, in cooperation with the Institute for International Studies, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, and Center for Western European Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

The essays are: Van Coufoudakis, "Cyprus: Domestic Politics and Recent UN Proposals;" Christos P. Ioannides, "Changing the Demography of Cyprus: Anatolian Settlers in the Turkish-Occupied North;" George C. Anayiotos, "An Economic Perspective of Cyprus: Negotiating EC Membership;" Constantine Melakopides, "Cyprus, Greece, and Turkey from the European Community Perspective;" DeVallon Bolles, "Cyprus in a Changing World;" and Charles W. McCaskill, "The United States and Cyprus from 1974 to 1991."

The Greek Community of New York City: Early Years to 1910

Michael Contopoulos
256 pp. $40

This study explores the history of the Greeks living in the city of New York from 1830 to 1910. The author indicates that the national aspirations and traditions of the Greeks influenced their motives and actions as they migrated to the United States. He also shows that the development of the Greek immigrant community in the U.S. has been heavily influenced by events in Eastern Europe and the Near East.

During the period covered by the book, the basic institutions of the Greek immigrant community were established, such as the churches, fraternal associations, and newspapers. The greatest Greek immigration to the United States occurred during the decade ending in 1910. In addition, the year 1910 closed a period of political vacillation and instability in Greece. By 1909, the Greek Orthodox Church established its independence from the influence of the Russian Orthodox hierarchy.

Michael Contopoulos wrote this work as a doctoral dissertation, but he passed away in 1972 before he could complete it. It was finished by his family and was submitted to the history department of New York University, which awarded a doctorate to Mr. Contopoulos posthumously.

Women from the Greek island of Patmos. Illustration dating to about 1700 from Traian Stoianovich, Between East and West: The Balkan and Mediterranean Worlds, *vol. 1, 1992.*

Poverty, Society, and Philanthropy in the Late Mediaeval Greek World

Demetrios J. Constantelos
Illustrated. 190 pp. $60

This work is the second volume of a study covering the evolution of philanthropy during the Byzantine Empire and the attitudes of the Byzantines toward social and moral issues.

The first volume, *Byzantine Philanthropy and Social Welfare*, published in 1968, covered the period up to the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The present volume focuses on the late Empire, from the capture of Constantinople in 1204 by the armies of the Fourth Crusade to its conquest in 1453 by the Ottomans. In this book, the author's aim is to determine the degree to which the well-documented spirit of social concern and the numerous philanthropic institutions of earlier Byzantine history persisted into the late Empire. He concludes that the active tradition of philanthropy remained remarkably vital throughout the late Byzantine era, despite this period's internal instability and civil wars, endemic poverty, social conflict, and religious dissension.

With its emphasis on the social concerns of the Church, the most stable institution in the period under consideration, this work contributes significantly to our knowledge of the relationship between classical Greek and Christian ideas on what we now refer to as " social welfare." *(continued on page 20)*

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Subsidia Balcanica, Islamica et Turcica

Between East and West: The Balkan and Mediterranean Worlds
Traian Stoianovich
Illustrated. 4 vols.
Vol. 1: 138 pp., $85; Vol. 2: 224 pp., $85;
Vol. 3: approx. 160 pp., $95; Vol. 4: approx. 160 pp., $95

Now available:

Volume 1: ***Economies and Societies: Land, Lords, States, and Middlemen***
Volume 2: ***Economies and Societies: Traders, Towns, and Households***

Forthcoming:

Volume 3: ***Material Culture and Mentalités: Power and Ideology*** (December 1992)
Volume 4: ***Material Culture and Mentalités: Land and Sea*** (1993)

These four volumes contain a total of 24 essays by Dr. Traian Stoianovich, who has been a professor in the history department of Rutgers University since 1955. He is considered to be one of the pioneers in the study of the history of the Balkan peoples.

These essays, written between 1951 and the present, focus on the forces shaping the economies, agricultural sectors, societies, and cultures of the Balkans from 1500 to 1800. They also discuss the interactions between the Balkans and the eastern Mediterranean during this period. In addition, they analyze the historical and cultural experiences of the inhabitants of these two regions in terms of the internal dynamics and external factors which have shaped the formation of nations, such as the reigns of Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, and the Roman and Byzantine empires.

Ten of the essays in these volumes are in French. The remaining 14 are in English.

The following books were published in 1991 by Aristide D. Caratzas, Publisher, under the auspices of the Vryonis Center:

Hellenism: Ancient, Mediaeval, Modern Series

Greece on the Road to Democracy: From the Junta to PASOK, 1974-1986
Speros Vryonis, Jr., Editor
Illustrated. 402 pp. $60

Subsidia Balcanica, Islamica et Turcica Series

In Turkey's Image: The Transformation of Occupied Cyprus into a Turkish Province
Christos P. Ioannides
Illustrated. 254 pp. $30

The Ottoman City and Its Parts: Urban Structure and Social Order
Irene A. Bierman, Rifa'at A. Abou-El-Haj, and Donald Preziosi, Editors
Illustrated. 256 pp. $30

To order any of these books, please contact:

Aristide D. Caratzas, Publisher
P.O. Box 210
30 Church St.
New Rochelle, NY 10802

Tel: (914) 632-8487
Fax: (914) 632-3650

Seventeenth-century engraving of the Palm Sunday Ritual in Moscow, April 10, 1636. From Speros Vryonis, Jr., ed., Byzantine Studies: Essays on the Slavic World and the Eleventh Century, *1992.*

INTERVIEW WITH GREEK-AMERICAN ARTIST GREGORY KONDOS

Sacramento artist Gregory Kondos paints landscapes of geographical regions he feels personally linked to: Greece, the home of his ancestors; the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, where he fished as a child while growing up in northern California; the south of France, the home of his mentor French post-impressionist Paul Cezanne; and the southwestern United States, where the large open expanses seem perfect for expressing his philosophy of the importance of space on canvas.

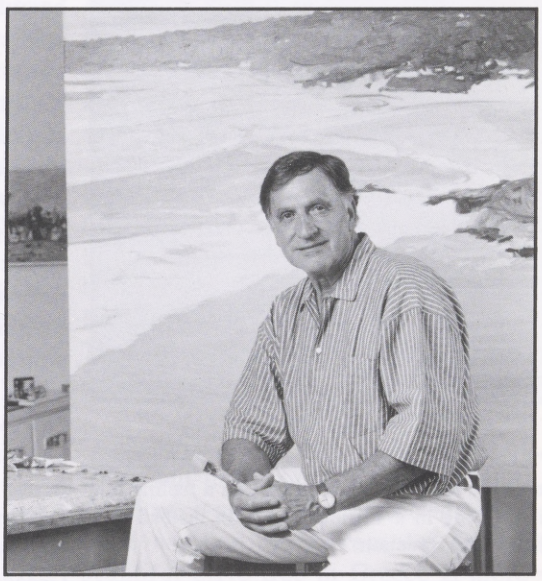
Mr. Kondos began drawing while he was at sea in the navy during World War Two. After the war, he returned to Sacramento and became an art student at Sacramento City College. He later attended the Art Center in Los Angeles and received his B.A. and M.A. from Sacramento State College, now California State University, Sacramento.

He taught art at Sacramento City College for 27 years before retiring in 1982. Under his direction, the campus art gallery became what he describes as "a classroom without a teacher," "a stage on which the students and faculty could perform." The gallery was named after Mr. Kondos when he retired.

He has also been a guest instructor at the University of California, Berkeley; Arizona State University, Tempe; the University of Florida, Gainesville; and Sacramento State College.

The artist has won numerous awards in various exhibits including an exhibit at the University of North Carolina's Wetherspoon Art Gallery, where he received the "Art on Paper" Dillard Collection Purchase Award (1966); the Third and Fourth Winter Invitationals at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco (1964 and 1965), where he has also had a one-man show; and the annual Kingsley Art Show at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento.

His work is exhibited in the permanent collections of the Crocker Art Museum, the Oakland Museum, the Phoenix Museum, and the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C. Among the other museums throughout the United States where his work has been shown are the Santa Barbara Museum of Art, the Midwest Museum of American Art in Indiana, and the Brooklyn Museum of Art. His work has also been on exhibit in London, Athens, and Prague.



Artist Gregory Kondos in his Sacramento studio.

In the following interview with Newsletter Editor Susan M. Spencer, Mr. Kondos talks about his roots and his career:

Could you tell me about your family background?

I am very proud of my parents who were both Greek immigrants. My father came to Massachusetts by himself at the age of 14. He just had a name tag on his collar when he arrived, and he had nobody to meet him. He was born in Philiatra, 20 miles north of Pylos on the west coast of the Peloponnese. In Massachusetts, he met my mother, who had emigrated from a village named Ammos, near Kalamata, when she was 17.

My father was sent to France during World War One. When he returned, he married my mother and they made their way west as he worked on the railroads. Although they settled in Sacramento, they returned briefly to Lynn, Massachusetts, where I was born in 1923. When I was four years old, we came back to Sacramento where I have lived ever since. My father eventually brought his mother and four sisters to the States, one by one.

Because my father was wounded during World War One, the government gave him an opportunity to take up a trade. He started out in watch repair, but he eventually became a barber and had several shops in Sacramento. My mother was not only an exceptionally good seamstress who worked in various Sacramento shops, but she also worked very hard in the local canneries to raise me and my brother and sister.

I think my artistic talent comes genetically from both sides of the family. My parents weren't artists, but my mother could make a man's suit as well as she could sew a dress, and my father was an expert at cutting hair with scissors. He had a very steady technique, and that's a form of art.

My mother's maiden name, Kuchulis, still rings out throughout Ammos, and my father's name, Kondoravthis, is still evident in Philiatra among second or third cousins. According to an aunt of mine, if you went back in time you would find fishermen in our family. I think my father had fishing blood in him because he loved to fish along the Sacramento River. His goal was to go back to Greece, buy a boat, and fish.

When did you go to Greece for the first time and how did you react to it?

My first trip to Greece was in 1963 when I was 40 years old. I stayed there for ten months with my wife Rosie, who died of cancer seven years ago, and our two children. My wife's maiden name

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INTERVIEW WITH GREEK-AMERICAN ARTIST GREGORY KONDOS

Mistra, oil, 1982

"Everything in this landscape of monasteries near the town of Sparta gives you a feeling that it is going in a vertical direction instead of a horizontal direction."

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was Thalas, and her father and my mother were from the same village—Ammos. It was not an arranged marriage; we just happened to meet in Sacramento.

When I went to my parents' villages, I felt I was learning Greek life, the true village life. When I visited Ammos, I found that the village had no electricity or running water. It was raining and was very cold. My mother's house had been destroyed in an earthquake. We were hustled into a little house that had once belonged to my wife's father. It had kerosene lanterns and a little fireplace in the corner. We all gathered around the fire and warmed up a bit. That was a great experience. We loved it. It was a page out of the past.

I love to go to Greece. I have had a lot of "personal highs" in Greece. In the late seventies, I stayed on Mount Athos for ten days and lived with the monks in seven monasteries. I experienced the lifestyle of the monks by eating their food, listening to their stories, talking a bit of politics, venturing into the countryside where they had their olive trees, and watching the dolphins play in the water. It really gave me a feeling of being an offspring of Greece. I've also sold sheep for the Easter feast with the shepherds in the countryside near Kalamata. We got the sheep ready for market and walked them all night to a town called Nisi, where they were sold.

I'm very proud of my Greek heritage. I may not know who governed Greece a thousand years ago, but that doesn't make any difference to me. Politics can get pretty nasty and sometimes they don't make a lot of sense. The past is very exciting to me, however. You cannot scrape away what used to be in Greece or what's there now. If you took a bulldozer and flattened the country, I think you would still be able to feel that the area was Greece. It has a presence to it.

How was your painting affected by your first trip to Greece?

During my first trip, I didn't paint; I just looked at the light. I did, however, come home with small two- or three-inch sketches of things I saw during afternoons in the countryside. I used some of these sketches as the basis for later paintings.

When I returned from Greece in 1964, I was invited to be one of the participating artists in the very competitive Third Winter Invitational exhibit at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor in San Francisco. I decided to enter a painting I called "Greece," based on the style of abstract expressionism, that I had done in 1958. It was the first time I exhibited my work outside Sacramento.

The painting had the feeling of the light, atmosphere, and ancient ruins of Greece. The colors were predominantly blue and white with some touches of

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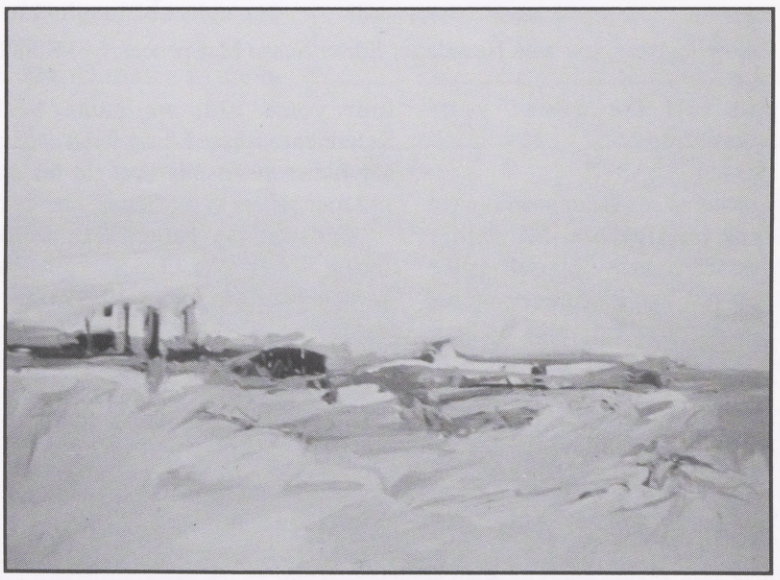
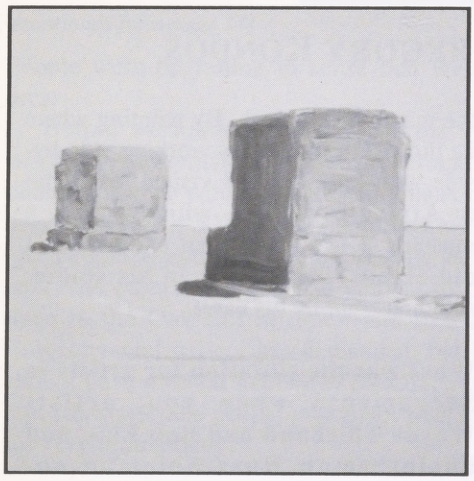


Greece, oil, 1958

This painting won an award at the Third Winter Invitational exhibit, California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco, in 1964.

"Looking at this painting, I feel the impact of the antiquity of Greece and the opening my first trip to Greece gave me to confront my canvases in a more simple way."



Haystacks, Sacramento Delta, oil, 1990

"As cubes, these haystacks have a contemporary quality. Their structural form is almost like geometry."

(continued from page 22)

orange and red. The painting had quick brushstrokes and the look of fresh paint splattered on or piled on, which is characteristic of the abstract expressionist painters from New York, such as Willem de Kooning. I had pulled the painting together from an idea I had that this could be Greece, even though I had not yet been there when I painted it. I had, of course, seen photographs of ruins, so I created a painting that had that subtleness, that feeling of ruins and thousands of years of history.

"The most captivating thing about a landscape is probably the space in it—getting that space involved."

I was invited to take part in the Third Winter Invitational, even though I was unknown, a person who had never gotten out of a little gallery in Sacramento. I was going up against the big guns of California like Richard Diebenkorn and Elmer Bischoff. I was really going against the current in my career because I didn't think I could ever become a fine artist; I thought I would just be a teacher. The painting, however, received one of the top ten prizes awarded at the event—all equal prizes. This painting, therefore, was the big step in my career because it really started me off as a professional. The next year the painting I entered in the Fourth Winter Invitational at the same location also received one of the top ten prizes, but it did not have a Greek subject.

When I came back from my first trip to Greece, I decided that I was going to concentrate on Greece and become known as a Greek painter. But it was not that easy to do. First of all, I have lived in Sacramento most of my life. How can I ignore this beautiful area with the Delta and its rivers? Taking my students out to paint opened my eyes to the fact that we have some terrific compositions right here. I'm not through with Greece, however. I will have a long romance with that country and hope to have a pretty good-sized show there in a few years.

Did you spend a lot of time in the Delta when you were growing up?

Yes, being a loner, I used to fish in the Delta by myself when I was a kid. I didn't care if I had a companion with me. I just sat in a rowboat and threw the line out. If I caught a fish, fine, and if I didn't, fine. I wasn't even painting at the time, but I would just lean back and look at the shadows. I think I was very lucky that I was doing this at an early age because, now, when I paint the river, I see those things. Instead of trying to find them now, I found them at the beginning of my life.

I feel very comfortable getting in my car and driving along the river or cutting through the farmlands in the Delta. I love to see the sunset and sunrise along the levees of the river. I love to smell fresh grass after a rainstorm.

Do you see some similarities between the Delta and Greece?

Oh, absolutely. They both have the same climate, and, in the Peloponnese and other agricultural areas of Greece, you'll see a lot of the same fruit trees and vegetation. The only thing that I think is different is the mysterious light in Greece which affects artists when they paint there. The Greek light is more transparent, in a sense, than the light in the Delta region. The water of Greece is also very blue, and, after the light hits this blue water and bounces back, it has changed. The water in the Delta rivers has more green in it. Therefore, the light in the Delta has a yellow-gray cast.

The Greek light has a feeling of "lightness" to it, not in the sense of color, but in the sense of weight, and, therefore, it affects how objects appear. I have noticed, for example, that a beautiful olive tree in Greece is more silver than an olive tree in Sacramento. That excites me because a Greek olive tree almost resembles a drawing done with a lead pencil.

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Sacramento Delta, oil, 1991

"I like to emphasize the horizontal pull that the levee gives me. It's a nice statement of being able to stretch out lines that give the painting some tension."

INTERVIEW WITH GREEK-AMERICAN ARTIST GREGORY KONDOS

Church on Hydra, oil, 1989

"I like the purity of the rocks and the church where everything seems to be washed and clean. The rocks could almost be a theater set."

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How has your work evolved over the years?

I would now call myself a contemporary realist. At the beginning of my career, I was heavily influenced by de Kooning. In the fifties, everybody looked toward the abstract expressionist painters and their "explosion" of paint moving fast across the canvas with larger brushes.

Gradually, I began to pull together a style which was reflected in the work of Cezanne: simplifying nature. By combining the large brushstroke of the New York artists and the simplicity of Cezanne's style, I began to develop my signature in painting. My work has a feeling of space. In other words, the objects in my paintings are minute to the space around them. The most captivating thing about a landscape is probably the space in it—getting that space involved.

The fact that I try to simplify my compositions can also be linked to my admiration for Greek art. My respect for Cezanne is based on his ability to capture the simplicity of the form of ancient Greek sculpture and architecture, and his talent for putting forms in space. One reason ancient Greek art and architecture are so beautiful is that they brought back the true form, the natural form. The ancient Greeks were smart enough to make their architecture stand on the beauty of a cube or other geometrical form. The Greeks put together art forms in which the whole flow of the body was involved. And, from there, artists like Matisse, Picasso, and Rodin developed.

"One reason ancient Greek art and architecture are so beautiful is that they brought back the true form, the natural form."

Cezanne is my mentor and he has played an important role in my career. He was the artist who really got me excited about composition. I have taken several trips to Aix-en-Provence in France to see specifically where he came from and what he was looking at when he worked. I have painted out in the countryside around Mt. Saint Victoire, about six miles from Aix-en-Provence, where Cezanne used to wander in a horsecart and create his compositions. During my visits to the area, I have visualized the paintings that he was "pulling through a hat" and have understood the magic of his work. By painting where he did, I felt that I was working side-by-side with him. When I visited his studio in Aix-en-Provence, which is now a museum, I felt a flutter of excitement. I did about 15 drawings in his studio, standing right by his easel.

What was the situation for artists in Sacramento when you, artists Wayne Thiebaud and Bob Else, and businessman Russ Solomon co-founded the Artists Cooperative Gallery in California's capital in 1958? Would you say that you and this group were "pioneers" with respect to the emergence of art galleries in Sacramento?

Yes, I guess you could say that we did put Sacramento on the map with respect to art galleries. Up to that point, there had been a few small galleries in the area, but they did not function as ours did. By getting 20 other painters to pay dues, we were able to rent space to exhibit their artwork and ours, and sell it in shows. All of a sudden, galleries popped up here and there in Sacramento.

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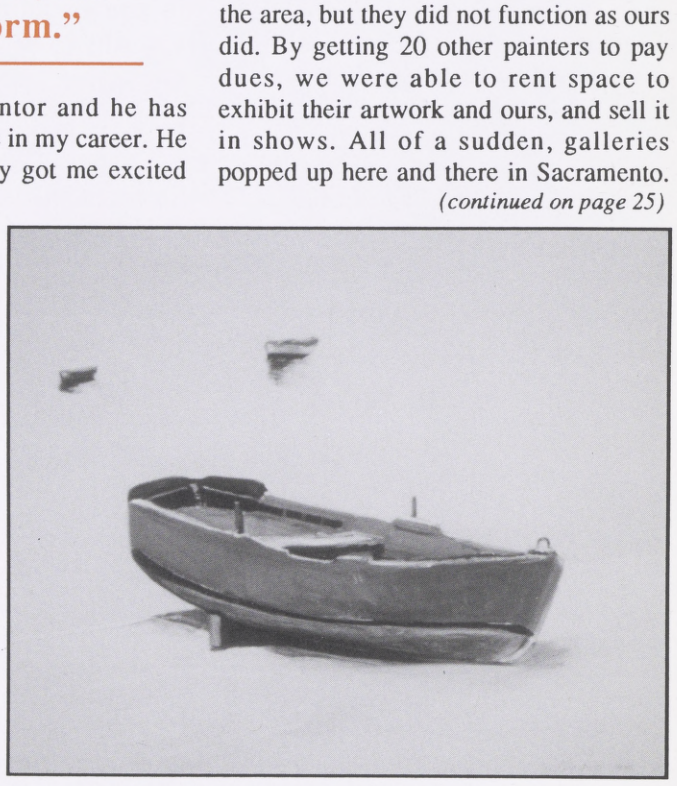

Red boat, Limni, the island of Euboia, oil, 1988

"I like to isolate forms in space and this boat was just perfect sitting there at the side of the water."

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People were beginning to sense that we had serious painters in this area.

Before we founded the gallery, the only place we exhibited our work was the rental gallery at the Crocker Art Museum. Along with other artists, we would put our paintings on display there for the public to rent. Between 500 and 800 paintings were available for a very small fee. People would rent the art to hang in their homes for a month or two. The paintings were also subject to purchase. This is still being done in the Oakland Museum and in a lot of other museums. The Crocker rental gallery has disbanded, but I really believe that we still should have a rental gallery in Sacramento. Having the opportunity to rent paintings puts people in contact with real art to hang on their walls for very little money.

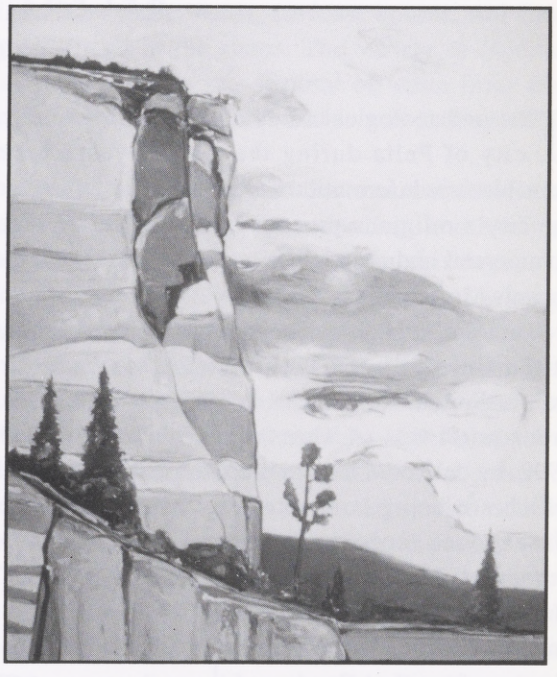
How recently did you begin focusing on Yosemite National Park as a subject for your paintings?

I started painting at Yosemite about five years ago and have been one of the Artists In Residence there for the past three years. Under the Artist-In-Residence Program, which began in 1987, the park invites a professional artist to paint in Yosemite Valley for a month. At the end of the month, the artist gives a piece of work of his or her choice to the Yosemite Museum. Once a year, the museum also takes 20 painters and photographers on a backpack trip into the more remote areas of the park. A dozen mules or horses are furnished to carry supplies. On this trip, the participants paint and take photographs for three days. Again, these people donate a piece of their art to the museum following the trip.

Yosemite was discovered by artists, in a way. It was artists such as Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Hill, and William Keith that made the outside world understand the beauty of the park in the late nineteenth century. When the people in the San Francisco Bay area saw paintings by these men, they realized that Yosemite was a beautiful place and they started traveling to it in horse-drawn buggies. The idea behind the Artist-In-Residence Program was not only to spark a renaissance in attracting serious artists to Yosemite by providing facilities where they could work, but also to collect the works of these contemporary artists so the public would be aware of what they are doing.

Navajo adobe house, New Mexico, oil, 1991

"This little house stands out by itself in space. I gave it some importance by painting it, instead of letting it get lost in the landscape."



Bluff in New Mexico, oil, 1991

"What strikes me about New Mexico is the drama of both the land forms and the cloud formations."

UPCOMING EXHIBITS OF PAINTINGS BY GREGORY KONDOS

From June 11 to August 8, 1993, Gregory Kondos will have a retrospective exhibit of about 80 of his works at the Crocker Art Museum in Sacramento. The exhibit will then move on to the Fresno Metropolitan Museum for three months.

In June 1993, he will also have a one-month show of his new paintings at the John Berggruen Gallery in San Francisco, which currently represents the artist.

From June 1 to October 15, 1994, Mr. Kondos will have a one-man show at the Yosemite Museum.

A LECTURE BY DR. IOANNIS M. AKAMATIS: RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT PELLA

By Susan M. Spencer

The archaeological finds uncovered in the ancient Greek city of Pella during the last 12 years have provided valuable new information about the Macedonian language and the city's religious practices, administrative activities, and commercial and artistic life, according to Greek archaeologist Ioannis M. Akamatis.

Dr. Akamatis, assistant professor of classical archaeology at the University of Thessaloniki, has been directing the excavations in the ancient agora (marketplace) of Pella, 25 miles northwest of Thessaloniki, since 1980. On April 5, 1992, he delivered a lecture on the results of the excavations, which are being conducted in this Hellenistic city by the Greek Archaeological Service. The event, which was organized by the American Hellenic Professional Society and the Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism, was held at California State University, Sacramento.

The Pella excavations began in 1914 and were carried out on a systematic basis from 1957 to 1963. These early excavations revealed houses with impressive mosaic floors and parts of an ancient palace.

Further exploration of the palace area during recent excavations has not produced conclusive archaeological evidence to support the theory, generally agreed upon by historians, that the capital of the Macedonian kingdom was transferred from Aigai (Vergina) to Pella at the end of the fifth century B.C., during the reign of Archelaos. However, these excavations have uncovered a wealth of objects which shed light on the language and daily activities of the people of Pella. Over the last four centuries of the first millenium B.C., a period which includes the Hellenistic era (about 325-314 B.C.), Pella was an important political and artistic center. It was also the city from which Philip II, the father of Alexander the Great, united the Greeks under his leadership in the fourth century B.C.

Map of modern Greece showing the location of ancient Pella, 25 miles northwest of Thessaloniki.

A cemetery dating to the late fifth century B.C., the most extensive find from the earliest period of the city's history, has yielded two important finds which will aid linguists in their understanding of the Macedonian language, Dr. Akamatis said. The first is a curse tablet, an inscribed lead tablet found in the grave of a commoner. It is of particular importance since it is the longest text of this genre found thus far which was written in the Macedonian language, and it indicates that this language is a mixed dialect. Dr. Akamatis said the language on the tablet exhibits the unmistakeable influence of Attic Greek, but it also has characteristics derived from the northeastern Doric group of Greek dialects. Two elements of the text which are Doric are: (1) the *alpha* does not become secondary *eta* as it would in modern Greek and in ancient Attic, therefore *kaka gynaika* (bad woman) is used instead of *kake gynaika*, and (2) the contraction of *alpha* and *omicron* results in *alpha*, not in *omega* (*tan allan passan*—all the other women—instead of *ton allon passon*). A further peculiarity of the Macedonian language on the tablet suggests that the language is also related to some Aeolic dialects, Dr. Akamatis said.

The second significant linguistic find in the cemetery is the grave stele of a man named *Xanthos*, "son of *Demetrios* and *Amadika*." The names *Xanthos* and *Demetrios* and the word *huios* (son) are very common in the Greek vocabulary. Of special interest, Dr. Akamatis said, is the appearance *(continued on page 27)*

RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT PELLA

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of the metronymic *Amadika* which is derived from the root *am* of the Homeric verb *amao* (to harvest) and the ending *dika* which is Macedonian.

Dr. Akamatis explained that written sources have provided little information about the religious practices in Pella. Therefore, he said, the discovery of three shrines at the site in recent years has been significant. These shrines have yielded a great deal of information about the worship of the gods of the Greek pantheon in the ancient city, including Athena, Apollo, Artemis, Asklepios, Demeter, Dionysos, Zeus, Eros, Hermes, Heracles, Hephaistos, and Cybele. A significant number of the gods who were worshiped are depicted on sculpture, mosaics, minor arts, and coins which were manufactured at Pella and have been found there.

A shrine, dedicated to Demeter and Persephone, has been found just outside the area encompassed by the city wall. It is a circular structure about 33 feet in diameter containing an altar. At least 30 circular and rectangular holes associated with the worship of these two goddesses of agriculture dot the floor of the sanctuary. Offerings to Athena, Dionysos, Pluto, and Zeus were also found in the shrine which was constructed in the second half of the fourth century B.C. and was in use at least until the second century B.C.

A second shrine, dedicated to the worship of Cybele and Aphrodite, adjoins the agora and appears to have served the needs of the craftsmen, merchants, and customers who frequented the area. This shrine, also dating to the Hellenistic period, has an altar which bears an inscription referring to *metri theon* (mother of gods) and another inscription naming Aphrodite. Further evidence of the gods worshiped in the shrine are votive reliefs representing Cybele and terra cotta figurines of Aphrodite and Eros. A third shrine, dedicated to Asklepios, has also been found.

Dr. Akamatis said that the excavations in the Pella agora, which began in 1980, have revealed that it covered a seventeen-acre area. He said these excavations are of particular significance. They not only indicate that the agora was very large, but the objects uncovered in it show that it was a bustling commercial and artistic center, and that a significant part of the city's administrative activities were carried out there.

Evidence of the activities of craftsmen and artisans in the agora has been provided by workshops for the manufacture and sale of ceramic products. In some of the workshops, vases were stacked in rows on the floor; in others there were numerous terra cotta molds for making figurines and lamps. Figurines made from these molds, perfume bottles, and fish bones were also found in the shops. The variety of objects discovered in areas used for the disposal of waste from the agora has reinforced the conclusion that it was an important commercial center.

There is also evidence to indicate that one section of the agora was an archive for stamping, recording, and storing papyrus documents, Dr. Akamatis said. In this section, excavators found about 150 clay sealings, a number of writing implements, and a mass of clean clay which was probably used for the production of clay sealings. Many of the sealings depict a grazing cow, which also appears on coins minted in Pella. The words *Pelles Emporion* (Emporium of Pella) appear on these sealings, identifying the city as a commercial center.

The discovery of valuable goods in the destruction debris of the shops in Pella, such as large quantities of pottery and molds and a cache of 100 silver coins, indicate that the agora was probably abandoned suddenly following an earthquake. The Roman coins and stamped amphora handles found in this debris and in the waste disposal areas outside the shops date the destruction of the agora to about 90 B.C. It is apparent, therefore, that Pella's role as a commercial and administrative center was dynamic and lasted for several centuries.

Dr. Ioannis M. Akamatis, director of the excavations in the ancient marketplace of Pella, lecturing, in Sacramento, on recent finds from the Hellenistic city.

The Speros Basil Vryonis Center for the Study of Hellenism is a nonprofit research center and library. It was founded in 1985 to promote the study of Greek civilization and culture, from antiquity to the present, through lectures, conferences, publications, exhibits, and films. The Center's Tsakopoulos Hellenic Library is open to the public Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Vryonis Center newsletter is available to the public free of charge.

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